The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,680.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year..... Rs. 48 / For Six Months .. Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country is now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per Line.
Second do	4	,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Postage Commutation : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,789 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. A. Hassard, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

	September 1873.		October.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Tuticorin	26
,, Ratnagherry	19	,, Columbo	27
,, Vingorla	20	,, Galle	29
,, Goa	20		October.
,, Carwar	20	,, Negapatam	1
,, Mangalore	21	,, Madras	3
,, Cotamonre	22	,, Coconada	5
,, Tellicherry	22	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Calicut	23	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Beypore	23	,, Gopanlpore	7
,, Cochin	24	,, False Point	8
,, Alleppy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line free of transhipment, intermediate transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries, and Madras, Bangalore, and Bellary, can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

M.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushch, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	15
,, Kurrachee	29	,, Fao	16
,, Gundur ..... Oct.	1	,, Bushire	17
,, Muscat	3	,, Bahrein	17
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Linga	18
,, Linga	7	,, Bunder Abbas	24
,, Bushire	9	,, Muscat	26
,, Koweit	11	,, Gundur	28
,, Fao	11	,, Kurrachee	31
,, Mahomerah	11		Nov.
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	3

M.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Pender, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Reyne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BHOWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

SYED COOTBOODIN, at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to inform the Public that he has now completed arrangements for exhibiting Advertisements at the following Railway Stations, viz.:—

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. A large and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILLE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

In unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Colonies, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London and BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 Tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Goods can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Antwerp and New York.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,686 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 19th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	,,	to Bombay	Nov. 6	,,	to Calcutta
,, 9	,,	to Calcutta	,, 13	,,	to Bombay
,, 16	,,	to Bombay	,, 20	,,	to Calcutta
,, 23	,,	to Calcutta	,, 27	,,	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	,,	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following cases of Hosiery, on account and risk of the concerned :—

Ex Steamer Flora.

C A B—Nos. 203-64, 269-67, 269-70, 274-76-9 Cases Hosiery, damaged by saltwater.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Fofulwady Cart on the Bhooleshwar Road.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Gowerdhundass Narrotumdass, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Raghoonath Damodher.

All that piece of land or ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, and as could under No. 97 and situate in an out called or known by the name of Fofulwady, on the east side of Bhooleshwar Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, and measuring about 2200 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 278 and bounded on the north by the public road, on the south by the out of Manoo Dhunjee, on the east by the house of Bardeina Chintoba Josey, and on the west by the house of Purshotum Ramchundrjee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1873.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light English-built Malvern Dog-cart, with lamps by Windover, Long Acre, London, with set of nearly new plated mounted harness.

Also,

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One Ditto self-driving Phaeton.

A first-rate English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps by William Cole, London.

A second-hand Palanquin Office Shigram with lamps.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light boat-shaped small four-seated Open Carriage with lamps.

HARNESSES.

A few sets of new double stages brass and plated mounted Bengy and Dog-cart Harness, with round reins.

A few very handsome large real marble Figures with Domes.

A fifteen days marble Time-piece.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built small Miniature Brougham, with Chestnut Fast-trotting Arab Horse and Harness. The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the Undersigned.

The Property of another Gentleman.

A second-hand light Palanquin Shigram, Price Rs. 250, to be seen on half hours' notice.

Also,

The Auction Sale of Five valuable Lots of Landed Properties with particulars can be seen in yesterday's *Bombay Statesman*.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 13th September 1873.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. .....D. S. KEMP & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, of ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy for a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will befound invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,

FOR SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WEBSTER & Co., Bombay Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 15,000 yards of STRONG COTTON CLOTH (DOSUTI), suitable for light Clothing for the Police.

L. ASHBURNER, Police Commissioner, N. D.

Bombay, 12th September 1873.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—GENTLEMEN engaged to PLAY in the MATCH TO-MORROW, NORTH versus SOUTH, are requested to be on the ground by 10 o'clock punctually.

C. A. W. CAMERON, Honorary Secretary.

12th September 1873.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—WANTED, as SERGEANT or OVERSEER for the above Institution, a middle aged ACTIVE EUROPEAN, who understands Accounts. Unexceptionable Testimonials as to Character required. Apply at the Hospital between 8 and 9 A.M.

Bombay, 13th September 1873.

HOME AND EDUCATION IN MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.—The Rev. H. P. KANE, M.A. Brighton, by the Sea-side, near Melbourne; fine situation and climate, sea-bathing premises large, with spacious grounds. Boys from India can be received from the P. and O. Steamers, and will enjoy all the comforts of a home under the care of Mrs. KANE, combined with highest educational advantages under the Principal and Masters.

Reference permitted to VERY REV. the DEAN OF MELBOURNE, Hon. J. G. FRANCIS, Chief Secretary of Victoria, &c., and to HAMILTON TRAILL, Orient al Bank, Bombay, from whom Prospectus and Terms may be procured.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.,

would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies, and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September 1873, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. W. G. Hall as a Director, in the room of Mr. R. McIlwraith, proceeding to Europe.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

And any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 24th day of SEPTEMBER 1873, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September 1873.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT and CODICIL of BAYEE NANEEVOYEE, Widow and Sole Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the late TRUCKER BHICKOO PU SHOTUM, late of Bombay, Guzerattee Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

KHIMJEE PURSHOTUM, DAMODHER VEERJEE, and MOORARJEE CULLIANJEE.....Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for Probate of the Last Will and Testament and Codicil of the abovenamed BYEE NANEEVOYEE, widow, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to be granted to the abovenamed applicants, as the Executors therein named. All persons concerned therein are apprized of the same.—Dated this 13th day of September 1873.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE, Applicants' Proctors.

NOTICE.

OWING to the recent great advance of prices in the English market, the Undersigned beg to notify that on and after the 15th instant, their rate for all AERATED WATER *BOTTLES* will be

RUPEES TWO PER DOZEN

instead of Rs. 1-8 per dozen as hitherto.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
(Bombay & Poona.)

ROGERS & Co.
D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1873.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. and 25s.; Soft House Boots, Saturday or Monk Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Purpose Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 33s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogue sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, a few Cases VIENNA BEER, in medium sized Bottles, at Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at		
Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal...	,,	20 ,,
Do. Vino de Pasto	,,	29 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &	,,	24 ,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal...	,,	24 ,,
M. Rumbeau & Son's superior old Pale Dry	,,	28 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils..... Pts.	,,	23 ,,
Do. ..... Qts.	,,	45 ,,
Do. Magnums.	,,	88 ,,
Arthur R. Browning's...Qts.	,,	20 ,,
J. Sandbach and Son's .... Pts.	,,	20 ,,
Do. do.	,,	11 ,,
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior.....	,,	24 ,,
CLARET—Monbazillac Fils Aine, Vendange		
Chateau Batais St. Julien 1868 ...	,,	16 ,,
Chateau Delorme Malgaux	,,	16 ,,
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe..	,,	16 ,,
Do. Margaux ...	,,	17 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION. N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,

duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

TO ALL BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

NOTICE.—The following CATALOGUES of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS are now ready, and may be procured from every Book Store :—

1. CASSELL'S EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE, containing a List of Works suitable for all classes of Schools, including those Books which have been adopted by School Boards in England and in the Colonies, as well as by other Educational bodies.

*** This List also supplies information as to Cassell, Petter, & Galpin's specialities in the way of Material for School use—such as

Colour Boxes,	Microscopes,
Mathematical Instruments,	Drawing Instruments, &c.

2. CASSELL'S COMPLETE CATALOGUE, containing List of the following Works issued by Cassell, Petter and Galpin :—

Fine Art Volumes,	Bible's,
Children's Books,	History,
Educational Works,	Natural History,
Serial Publications,	Poetry, Travel,
Dictionaries,	Hand-book's; and
Religious Literature,	Miscellaneous.

3. CASSELL'S CLASSIFIED LIST OF BOOKS, containing a complete List of Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's Publications, classified according to their value, from 6d up to Twenty Pounds.

FOR SALE.—ELECTROTYPES OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS, to the number of 70,000. Full particulars on application to Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, Ludgate Hill, London.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN, LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK.

WANTED.

11, MIDDLETON ROW, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES and BACHELORS by DAY or MONTH. Rs. 100 upwards Monthly; Rs. 5 Daily. Gas and Water laid. Address Mrs. OAKES.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PRINCIPAL for the MR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to the SECRETARY to the above Institution, Hornby Row.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Steamer SIR BARTLE FRERE, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, will be received by the Undersigned until noon of the 15th instant. This Vessel, of 536-563 Tons Register and 140 Horse-Power, was built under special survey by Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon, of Port Glasgow, in 1866. The right is reserved to reject the highest or any Tender.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th, to TUESDAY the 23rd instant, both days inclusive, on account of PARSEE PATETI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been authorized to accept also FIRE RISKS on behalf of the above Company, are now prepared to grant both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at terms quite as favourable as those offered by any other first-class Offices.

Further particulars on application.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1873, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint three Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 13th instant, both days inclusive.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1873.

BY APPOINTMENT, ESTABLISHED 1869.

Messrs. WHITE AND CO., ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE,

GENERAL, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING AGENTS, COUNTRY PRODUCE BROKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.

HAVE the pleasure to ANNOUNCE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY and the PUBLIC generally, that they undertake the purchase of Country Produce, Bill Collecting, Clearing and Forwarding Goods, and General Commission Business on the following terms :—

Purchase of Country Produce	2½	per Cent.
Bill Collecting including all expenses, except Law Charges	7½	,,
Goods Cleared, Forwarded, Railway Freight paid, and Charges collected from Consignees	5	,,

We have Agencies at all the principal Railway Stations on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilcund, and Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railways, but the R/R should invariably be sent direct to us at Allahabad.

Orders for Goods forwarded for execution in England and elsewhere at a Commission of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value, all Trade Discounts allowed.

WHITE & Co.,
Allahabad and Cawnpore.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9 Forbes-Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, unequalled in quality, taste, and flavour, free from injurious colouring, and prepared from the choicest fruits of the season :—

Guava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots	...	...	Rs. 18 per Dozen.
Roselle do. ,,	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Mango do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Mild do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Madras do. ,,	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Cashmere do. in pints	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Bengal do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Delicious do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Curry Powder, in bottles	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Do. do. Madras ,,	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Curry Paste ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Mulligatawny Paste, in bottle	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Mango Fruit ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Ripe Mango ,,	...	...	,, 21 ,,
Pine Apple ,,	...	...	,, 15 each.
Mango Preserves, in jars	...	...	,, 10 ,,
Do. Pickle do.	...	...	,, 4 ,,
Do. do. in kegs	...	...	,, 4 ,,
Do. do. in bottles	...	...	,, 9 per Dozen.
Lime do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Cashmere Pickle, ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Tapp Sauce ,,	...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London closed for the mail at almost the same rates as quoted yesterday.

Government Securities are still unaltered, and very few transactions reported.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	...1s. 10 13/16d. to 1d.
Credit Bills, do.	...1s. 10d.
Documents, do.	...1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	...1s. 10 4/16d. to 10 3/32
Credit, do.	...1s. 10 29/32d.
Documents, do.	...1s 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	...1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅛ to 5/16.
Do. demand ... 100

On [illegible] 30 days' sight ... 99⅞
demand ... 99 15/16

On China House Bills, [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and-a-half per cent. ...	...110½
Four & half per cent. ...	...105 3/8 to ½
Four per cent. ...	...104½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...106
Five per cent. Loan, 1866-67 ...	...105½
10 years' Debenture Loans ...	...105½
10 years' do. do. ...	...105
5 years' do. do. ...	...105
Six per cent. Bombay Loans Bonds Rate	...112
Do. Market Rate ...	...112
New French Loan of 3 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 ...	...82
New French Loan of 3 per cent. of 1872...	...84
Paris Municipal Loans (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ...	...115.

Rates of discount at the Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	...	4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. for 3 months'	...	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. do.	...	6½ ,,
Do. on Mercantile	...	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. for 3 months'	...	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	...	6½ ,,
Do. do.	...	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	...	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	...	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-0-0
Guelphs	... 200
Mexican Dollars	... 222
Five-Rupee Pieces	... 223½
Bar Silver...	... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	... 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	... 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	... 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

No ship or steam tonnage available, consequently the mail steamer of the 26th instant has been able to obtain £3-0-0 for Liverpool.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. nominal
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Oair bdls	£0 12s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 5s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...	Wheat	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 7s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 35 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

DEMAND for Mofussil Press shares at 660; other shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
15,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ...	752½ xd
16,000	500	150	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	265 xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China ...	275
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	457 ex.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	130
30,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	125
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	12 10 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	10 17 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	136
.....	£20	12 10 0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,155
.....	£15	19 7 6	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,415 xd
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Fraze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	700
26,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

627	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,480	
5 0	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,680 xd	
300	2,000	all	6*	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900	
900	1,000	all	6*	Bombay United	1,180 xd	
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225	
2,500	2,000	all	200p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,505 xd	
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,275	
750	1,000	all		Jeevraj Bailo Mills	1,170	
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,375	
900	1,000	a	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,270	
800	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental	3,415	
600	2,500	400	116p.a	Royal	2,300	
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,350	

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850	
300	2,000	1,400	180do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	850	
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	500	
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	215	
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co	6,900	
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,175	
300	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	270	
300	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	700	
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300	
600	1,200	all	40	Colaba Press Co	4,500	
350	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co	2,700	
150	8,500	all	300	Fort Press Co	5,000	
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	470	
900	1,000	all	70 p.c	Fressel Press Co	1,000	
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c	Hydraulic Press Co	2,000	
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	800	
200	400	350	425 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	600	
120	2,500	all	125 p.c	Prince of Wales Press	1,800	
200	1,500	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	600	
400	850	750	130 p.c	Scinde Press Co	520	
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075	
125	1,500	1,350	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150	
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vin. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850	
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	935	

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.			
.....	96	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70¾	May '67	Royal Bank

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	11	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	430
2,000	250	all	10 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

In consequence of the arrival of the English and departure of the Overland mails a very small business has transpired in foreign makes yesterday, and prices show no quotable alteration. An unusually large sale has, however, taken place in local manufactured goods at 9 5/16 as. per lb., the number of bales amounting to upwards of 2,000. This sale consists principally of Long Cloths, T. Cloths, and Domestics. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings	45 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs.	Rs.	5 10 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	fine 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	,,	6 1 0
2,500 ,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 10 3
5,000 ,, ,,Cambrics (to ar	50 in. 24 yds. 5½ lbs.	,,	3 10 0
2,000 ,, White Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds. 2 2 3 to	,,	3 0 3
1,000 ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds. 2 12 0 to	,,	3 11 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegram of the 11th instant reports the Liverpool Market firm, with Surats steady. Sales of the day are to the extent of 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 are Surats. The receipts on the day at Liverpool are given at 9,000 bales, and those at U. S. Ports at 2,000 only. In quotations on the spot there is scarcely any quotable change besides a rise of 1/16d. per lb. in Comrawuttee. The market here closed steady, with a nominal advance of one rupee per candy in a few descriptions. There is no demand on European account, as the buyers are asking higher rates. The following purchase has been effected by a local mill :—

50 candies Mowa ... at Rs. 194

YARNS.

4,500 lbs. Mule No. 40's ... at 11 1/16 as. per lb.
1,500 ,, ,, No. 60's ... at 14 ,,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Goods Traffic, week ending 9th September 1873.

	Open 1,205½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]		12,297	4	10
[illegible]		1,09,728	12	6
[illegible]		547	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.		930	0	0
	Total Re.	1,83,754	13	10
Corresponding week last year, open 1,205½ miles	Total Rs.	1,59,276	11	11
	Increase Rs.	24,476	1	11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Orissa (s)	Fentiman	Suez, September 29.
12	Nubia (s)	Hall	Galle, September 5.
	Baroda (s)	Reynolds	Sydney, August 10.
	Kurrachee (s)	Boyts	Kurrachee, Sept. 9.
	Victor	Pond	New York, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Glenroy	Bews	Calcutta.
	Ville de Bruxelles	Santon	Havre.
	Khedive (s)	Stewart	Aden and Suez.
	Punjaub (s)	Gavin	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Patna, to Coast, Calcutta, and China, was entered out for loading yesterday.

A D E N.

ARRIVALS.

July. 31 James Livesay, ship, Clarke, from Cardiff.
Aug. 10 Morning Star, ship, Evans, from Newcastle.
28 Sunda, ss, Fraser, from Suez.
28 Othello, ss, Butler, from Calcutta.
28 Countess of Elgin, Nacoda, from Jeddah.
29 Glenroy, ss, Watt, from Foochow.
29 Prince Van Orange, ss, Fabutino, from Amsterdam.
29 Derby, ss, Newman, from Calcutta.
30 Donnai, ss, DeButler, from Marseilles.
30 John Bramell, ss, Wood, from Southampton.
31 Zambesi, ss, Cates, from Bombay.
Sept. 1 Vibilia, ss, Day, from London.
1 Queen of Beauty, ship, Moulton, from N. Shields.
1 Dalhousie, ss, Warner, from Guardafui.
2 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from Shanghai.
2 Glengyle, ss, Kay, from Shanghai.
2 Dupliex, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18 Sunda, ss, Frazer, to Bombay.
18 Othello, ss, Butler, to London.
29 Genroy, ss, Watt, to London.
29 Prince Van Orange, ss, Fabutino, to Batavia.
31 Donnai, ss, DeButler, to China.
31 John Bramell, ss, Hood, to Java.
31 Countess of Elgin, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
Sept. 1 Derby, ss, Newman, to Calcutta.
1 Zambesi, ss, Cates, to Suez.
1 Vibilia, ss, Day, to Colombo.
2 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to London.
2 James Livesay, ship, Clarke, to Calcutta.
2 Morning Star, ship, Evans, to Calcutta.
3 Glengyle, ss, Kay, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Aug. 28 Persia, ship, Duncan, from Cardiff.
24 French Empire, ship, Tompkins, from Newcastle, bound to Calcutta.
Sept. 1 Queen of Beauty, ship, Moulton, from N. Shields, bound to Calcutta.
1 Dalhousie, ss, Warner, from Guardafui.
3 Dupliex, ss, Baron, from Mauritius, bound to Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona, s, 4 cases twine, Soonderdas Mooljee; 1 case boots, H P Soares & Co; 25 barrels sulphur rolls, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co; 500 bundles iron sheets and 672 iron bars, Abdoolrehmon Salleymahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Janet Court, 17 cases champagne, Cuilez, Palmer & Co; 101 cases old tom, Edaljee Rustomjee Mody.
Caradoc, s, 4 packages books and provisions, Merwanjee & Co.
British Sceptre, 3 cases brandy, Edaljee Rustomjee Mody.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flora, s, 114 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Tanjore, s, 33 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vessonjee; 30 bales wool, Mahomedbhoy Corjee; 25 bales wool, Heeranund Kheldass; 65 bales cotton, Narrondass Chunndass; 242 bales cotton, Mathooradass Lowjee; 32 bales cotton, Heerachund Gulabchund; 33 bales cotton, Dhurumsee Megjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s, 262 pieces E teeth, Treebhowan Veerjee; 24 bundles E teeth, Allybhoy Mahomedjee.
Tanjore, s, 4 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allana; 12 bales hides and 1 bale skins, G Sigg & Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Flora, s, 9 bags coffee, Essack Sullamon.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER. 11.

Porterman, Captain, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Carnegy, Colonel, Staff, on furlough, from Poona.
Thorp, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Murray, Surgeon-Major, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 12

Cunningham, Madras 29th M. N. I., on sick leave, to Europe.
Stokes, Surgeon, Madras Army Medical Department, on leave, to Lanowlee.
Haldane, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on leave, to Lanowlee.
Coote, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe,
Rundall, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, retires from service, to Europe.
Hart M Hogg, Quarter Master, 44th Regiment, on duty, to Europe.
Carnegy, Colonel, Staff, on furlough, to Europe.
Hough, Major-General, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England,
Asher, Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff, on sick leave, to England.
Maunsell, Captain, 5th Dargoon Guards, enroute, to join, to Europe.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 11th September, 1873.

At the recommendation of the Depy Surg General Indian Troops the following medical arrangements are ordered :—
Surg Soloman, at present on general duty, Sholapoor, is directed to proceed to Dharwar on duty.
Surg Peters, general duty, Poona, is directed to proceed to Sholapoor, without delay, by rail at the public expense, and to report himself to the Civil Surg. for duty at that station.
The Officer Comdg 17th Regt N I has permission to detach native officer to join the detachment of that corps at Dhoolia.
With reference to G G O Nos. 830 of 1872 in all applications for the trial by Court-Martial of those subject to the provisions of the Indian Articles of War, it is to be clearly stated whether, in the event of the application being granted, the prisoner elects to be tried by European or Native Officers.
The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—
33rd Foot—Surgeon Major Hudson, for 30 days, from the 5th instant, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 10th September, 1873.

Capt J Barras, S C, is attached to do duty with the 2nd (Grenadier) Regt N I, with effect from date of joining the corps.
The undermentioned officers have qualified as surveyors :—
Lt Col J Fairbrother, S C, and Capt W H Nicolson, General List.
The undermentioned officers have leave absence :—
4th Hussars—Lt and Adjt J W Lay, to England, per P and O steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
37th Foot—Lt J H Layard to England, per P and O steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
63th Foot—Lt G G B Cresswell, to England, per P and O steamer, from date of departure to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, September 9.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence :—
Mr C F MacCartie, Assistant to the Collr and Mag of the Kistna District, privilege leave for 76 days, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr A Welderburn, Collr and Mag of Coimbatore, resumed charge of the District on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F H Woodroffe, Acting District and Session Judge of Cuddapah, resumed charge of the Court from the Subordinate Judge on the forenoon of the 30th August 1873.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surg W Macrae, M B, Acting Chemical Examiner, Madras, resumed charge of the Office from Honorary Asst Surg R Harvey on the forenoon of the 4th inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—
Col A Sage, of the S C, doing general duty at Trichinopoly, on the conditions stated in para 2 of G O G G No 797, dated 1st Aug 1872, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.
Lt-Col T D T Dyer, of the Invalid Establishment, on furlough on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1796, and to embark from Madras.
Capt W H St A Wilton, of the General List, Infantry, Asst Supt of Police, on furlough on urgent private affairs for six months, under rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.
Maj R A Walters, of the S C, Acting Supt of Family Payments and Pensions, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from the 15th Sept 1873, or from date of departure. Major J C Hay, of the S C, will act for Major Walters during the absence and on the responsibility of the latter officer.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 19	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 20	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 22	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 22	Tuesday	Dec. 2
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 30
,,	Nov. 13	,,	Jan. 13
,,	,, 4		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Sept. 20	Saturday	Nov. 15
Monday	Oct. 13	,,	Dec. 15

POSTAGE OF LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the R. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday	Sept. 26	Monday	Nov. 24
Monday	Oct. 27		

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

For Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WALLINGER—August 7th, at 44, Norland Square, Holland Park, London, West, the wife of W. H. A. Wallinger, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOUNCER—September 11th, at the residence of W. T. Crockett, Esq., Colaba, Mrs. Bouncer, junior, of a son—Mother and child doing well.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNHILL—September 8th, at Vebery, Madras, the wife of C. C. Dunhill, Esq., C. E., H. H. the Nizam's, D. P. W., of a son.
PALMER—September 9th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. James Edward Palmer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

VIZARD—September 9th, at Royapooram, Madras, Johanna Josephine, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Col. W. J. Vizard, Madras Staff Corps, aged 35 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for references in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

THAT Colonel Kennedy and Colonel Fraser had very different notions about an experiment for the *channel phase* of the question of deep water basins on the Elphinstone Estate, is made perfectly clear by the remarks of the latter on the subject in his third memorandum, dated 23rd September 1872, and published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* we referred to on a previous occasion. In this Memo. Colonel Fraser says—"Turning to the engineering difficulty as regards "the dredging of the channels, I am certainly of "Colonel Kennedy's and Colonel Hancock's "opinion, that before these large works are "commenced it is advisable to determine the "question whether 'a sufficiently deep channel "'can or cannot be dredged and maintained in "'this locality at a reasonable annual cost.' "The best way to my mind of determining this "is to cut a through channel (say 100 feet wide) "from the line of 12 feet contour on the north "side of Cross Island, as close to the proposed "harbour walls as may be possible, and out to "the same line on the south side of that island. "I think that this would obtain for the channel "all the advantage of the current *through* the "channels which Mr. Ormiston anticipates, and "which the experiment proposed by Colonel "Kennedy does not admit of. Of course I see "the northern channel has eventually to be "dredged out to the 20 feet contour (the depth of "the basins), and that practically the increased "depth will be *across* the tides without a *through* "current, except what may be induced by the "fall from the basins; but if the 12 feet depth "can be kept clear through, it would not be "unreasonable to trust to dredging to keep the "deeper channel clear to a sufficient depth for "ships." In reference to the above, Colonel Kennedy, in his Memorandum dated 13th November last, says—"I am glad Colonel "Fraser agrees with me that it would be unwise "to start the works until actual experiment has "determined whether it is practicable financially "to keep the channels open. I have the very "strongest doubt whether it is practicable, but "of course can only advance my opinion for what "it is worth; but the experiments suggested "by Colonel Fraser would not, I think, settle "the matter at all, and nothing would do so, "except a channel in the position of that "portion of the one designed, which lies across "the tide. In order to get access to the "dock, there must be a considerable length "of the channel nearly at right angles to the "run of the tide, and it is here the experiment "should be tried, for it is here the greatest "difficulty will occur. As the strength of a chain "is that of its weakest link, so it appears to me "the efficiency of the channel must be determined by the action of the currents on that "part of it which is most exposed to their influence. I still think the experiment I have "suggested in another paper would be the least "that could be made with a fair prospect of "obtaining a really reliable result, for it would "be made under conditions that would affect "the completed work, and would simply be "the same thing on a somewhat smaller scale; "*it would be better I think to have no test at all "rather than take action on the result of one "which must from the very nature of the case "be inconclusive.* As regards the P. and O. "dock channel, no arguments can be derived "from it; it is a mere scratch, and the dock is "not approachable through it for vessels of "deep draught, except at the top of high water "spring tide. This is a very different thing "from a trench 12 feet below the surface of "the semi-fluid mud of the harbour bottom." We have given the foregoing rather long extract in fairness to Colonel Kennedy, that our readers may understand what are his objections to Colonel Fraser's experiment, and what arguments he can adduce for his own proposal. The only part of the extract we can agree with, is the small portion we have printed in italics—we agree with him in thinking it would be better to have no experimental test at all than one which from the nature of the case would be inconclusive. But then, in our humble opinion, this applies to the proposal of Colonel Fraser, whether the author of the scheme saw Colonel Fraser's proposal when the controversy was going on seems to us doubtful, and for the following reasons: (1) There is nothing in the correspondence in print or published, so far as we have seen, that shows Mr. Ormiston to have had any knowledge of it, though he must have had submitted to him a third proposal, one by Colonel Dickens, the able Public Works Secretary to the Government of India, because he makes some interesting remarks upon it. (2) Because if he had known of it we cannot doubt—that he would have offered to carry the scheme out if instructed to do so—though whether he would have acquiesced in the wisdom of it is another thing. Colonel Kennedy is no doubt right in saying Colonel Fraser's proposed experiment would have been inconclusive; but on the other hand, he stands alone in reference to his own proposal, which strikes us as one, that would simply cause fatal delay and a ruinous waste of public money without furthering the end in view. We know the Public Works Secretary proposes his experiment on the ground that he would waste a large sum of money in this way rather than consent to a great scheme of public improvement, which will no doubt cost a great deal more. But then this only throws us back on our old difficulty. Colonel Kennedy writes very cleverly against a scheme he does not like, but against which, he has no knowledge or experience of his own to bring, or indeed for that matter, of anybody else. In these circumstances we prefer to be guided by cautious men who have both knowledge and experience, and therefore Colonel Kennedy and ourselves being alike, only barren critics, though we bow of course to his superiority in this line, we adopt the language of Colonel Fraser and say—"We see nothing in Mr. Ormiston's projects to prevent their being carried "out to a successful issue, both from a financial "and engineering point of view." We have been much surprised to see an able man like Colonel Kennedy bringing forward a school-boy illustration about the strength of a chain being that of its weakest link and applying it to the channel question in reference to the action of the currents when there is practically no analogy at all. Then he despises the P. and O. dock channel and calls it "a mere scratch"; but we think a channel that is 500 feet long and maintained for, we believe, at least 200 feet through the mud bank in that part of the harbour, at little cost and without much trouble, is as far as it goes an illustration in favour of what is proposed at the Elphinstone basins. The most amusing point about the criticism of the Public Works Secretary, is his theory about "the semi-fluid mud of the harbour bottom." We believe him to be quite wrong on this point. But suppose the case to be as he puts it, then there need be no difficulty about dealing with a trench even 12 feet deep, for the steamers going out and in, would go through "liquid mud" as if it were water, and keep the channels open *without dredging!*

However, we are glad to learn that a modification of the original scheme regarding the channels has been proposed by Mr. Ormiston, which we trust will satisfy all parties, and bury in a short time, the confused controversy we have thought it necessary to refer to. Mr. Ormiston's original plan, as our readers will remember, was to have the channels dredged to 20 feet at low water, that is, to dredge 12 feet 6 inches, 7½ feet being the ordinary state of things at low water. What is now proposed is to make the channels 12 feet at low water, which of course means dredging only to the extent of 4 feet 6 inches. We confess for our own part that we prefer the original scheme, but we readily admit the modified plan may more readily meet the views of the authorities, which is no doubt a point of some importance, and there can be no doubt it will practically meet the requirements of trade. In truth Mr. Ormiston pointed out in his letter of 16th July 1872 to the Consulting Engineer for Reclamations, that the basins when made "could be used "at high neap tides by the average size of the "Canal steamers without making channels at all, "there being 17 feet at high water neaps on the "bank at present and the average load draft of "Canal steamers being only 16 feet 3 inches." This would accommodate more than 60 per cent. of the steamers that enter the harbour.

We question whether even any scheme of harbour improvement has been more carefully studied from every point of view by the author than the scheme for the improvement of the Elphinstone property. If the property has remained in the hands of the original Company and its competent secretaries and treasurers, there would never have been any difficulty in the matter, but it is one of the disadvantages of the Government of this country, that in reference to great works of this character, it has to be advised for the most part by able officials who are too much mere office men, who have too little practical knowledge or experience to give the sort of advice that Government need, and which would at the same time carry weight with the public. We hope much from the Port Trust Trustees. There are some able men of business, with considerable experience, and good judgment, amongst them: they ought not to be long in making up their minds upon a subject which has been discussed to an extent in official correspondence painfully tiresome, and we trust they are now ready with their verdict upon the plans which the Government of India some time ago "specially commended to their careful "consideration."

What however we object to, in the conduct and tone of our Public Works Secretary, far more than his theoretical objections about the channels, is his steady persevering attempt to disparage on every occasion afforded, whether in season or out of season, any favourable view taken of proposed improvements on the Elphinstone estate or the trade that may be attracted to it.

On the 17th July 1872 he says—"Before Go-"vernment plunge into any large outlay in re-"ference to these works, I think the calculation "of the probable revenue should be more closely "gone into. The calculations that have already "been made, have been based on the very im-"probable supposition that the whole tonnage of "the port will use the basins."

Again five days later, on 22nd July—"There "are several classes of cargo that would probably "never come to the basins at all: timber for "instance, coal most likely; and it is more than "probable, I think, that cotton pressed at Colaba "would be more easily shipped by boat direct "than conveyed to the Elphinstone Basins to "be there put on board. The presses are on "the sea frontage, and the cotton would pro-"bably in any case be sent in the boats for "transport to the ship; and once afloat it could "more easily be taken to ships lying in the "stream than to the basins." And then follows a criticism on Colonel Fraser's Memo. about the tonnage, export and import, Colonel Fraser's remarks in reply, and so on—in all which controversy Colonel Fraser is substantially correct, and Colonel Kennedy far wrong in his assumptions. It is impossible to deal with the important question connected with the movements of trade raised in the extracts given above at the close of an article already too long, but we must remark on the *ad captand

[illegible] as exchange words, it was [illegible] a hearty and unmistakable welcome, the [illegible] bungalow was a great way made up for, and what [illegible] music, illuminations, and comestibles, every one managed to make the evening pass to his satisfaction. Eastern practice excluded the ladies of the house from showing themselves, and even the bride had to blush to herself: but the thrice happy bridegroom, Aga Akbar Shah, was the hero of the evening, moving about among the company in the graceful dress and cap of his country, and nothing daunted at his new responsibilities. The young Aga is about twenty years old, little for his age, but strong and active, evidently no stranger to out-door exercise. He expresses himself with some facility in English, and his natural and self-possessed deportment makes him an agreeable companion. The event just celebrated is one on which His Highness is greatly to be congratulated, and we all hope a long and happy life is before his son and daughter-in-law.

The discussion that has arisen about Scotch teachers of English is beginning to be very interesting. I have read with much attention all that has yet appeared about it, and the impression left on my mind is that no one of the different persons who have taken up the question has noticed all the points involved, and therefore no one on either side has made out a satisfactory case. I have tried to assimilate the whole of the opinions, though perhaps you will say without first digesting them, and the explanation which I have myself decided embodies the best analysis of the [illegible] this:—Allowing for exceptions, absolutely [illegible] enunciation of English is to be found only among Englishmen. The prominent Scotticisms are;—using two or three r's where one would suffice, dwelling upon the vowels in a peculiar way, and pronouncing i like ei and ou like boo-woo-woo. But with all deference to Englishmen, I submit that these faults are less objectionable that certain essentially *English* errors of pronunciation, viz. putting an r after words ending in a vowel; dropping an h here and there; saying *in* for *ing*. These forms of mispronunciation frequently occur among Englishmen of excellent education, and if my ear has not greatly deceived me, are in vogue with some of the highest officers in our present Educational staff. The same cannot be said, with any thing like the same degree of [illegible]th, of well educated Scotchmen: they are almost to a man free from the three Scotch peculiarities I have mentioned above. The consequence is, that in getting out an English teacher, you run a great risk of "'avin' a quotar" of mistakes, with the possibility of securing a man whose pronunciation is absolutely faultless; whereas if you engage an educated Scotchman you are certain to escape anything egregiously "broad," but must put up with the inevitable touch of false accent, which is, however, in my humble opinion, not worse than the affectation of anti-Scotch—as stawry or even starry for story, fingah for finger, y for why, and prah-yed for pride,—which characterizes a large number even of those Englishmen who never mismanage their h's nor drop their g's. The question of pronunciation being thus evenly balanced, the Scotch can enjoy the full advantage of the great capacity for teaching, which is one of the distinctive qualities of the nation.

I am sorry to hear that it is contemplated to do away with the signal station on Cumballa Hill, and ashamed to think that the end the promoters have in view is to save Rs. 500 a year. It is certainly difficult sometimes to strike the balance between the principles set forth in the two proverbs. "Penny wise and pound foolish" and "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." These two maxims are Scylla and Charybdis to nearly all [illegible] how far of whom succeed in steering a straight course between them has often been a subject of remark in your columns. There can be little doubt that the local statesman who suggested the discontinuance of the signal station flattered himself in his secret soul that he had caught the true spirit of the second proverb, and that the temporary ridicule which his economy of 500 pence would incur, would be cheaply endured for the honour and applause with which the sudden apparition of 500 pounds would be greeted. He is even said to have been overheard remarking that it was "a great shame the Star of India was the lowest thing they gave." Local gup, indeed, assigns to the objectionable proposition no higher cause than that the discharge of the guns affected the sensibilities of our statesman's steed as he took his morning or evening ride below Cumballa Hill, and so jeopardized his seat on horseback if not in Counci, but I disregard that story as utterly unworthy of credit. Moreover, I am confidently assured that the gentleman has long been cogitating on the why and wherefore of a pound looking after itself when some one looked after a penny; he actually matured one idea on the subject and wrote to Darwin about the natural development of a pice into a rupee, but the savant wrote back that the analogy did not hold in the financial kingdom where it was more usual for a rupee to develope into a pice. However, it is the opinion of most sensible people that if the signals on Cumballa Hill are discontinued the authorities will have been penny wise and pound foolish. The guns are heard over a large part of Bombay where the sound of the Fort signal never reaches the flag is seen over the whole island whereas that in the Fort is visible only from the opposite window; and remembering with what intefest the arrival of each mail is watched for, it would be a deprivation to do away with that station for which the gain of ten rupees a week would be a poor recompense.

Talking of Cumballa Hill and the region of the flag-staff there reminds me of a standing danger to human life which exists on the hill. A long high wall runs down from near the foot of the flag-staff to the spinning mill, and the excavation of the hill which is going on for renovation purposes (as Mrs. Malaprop would say) has been carried up to the very base of this wall. The thin strip of ground still lying along the wall is used as a footpath, and from its convenient position is much frequented. But this practice should be put a stop to, for few things are more likely than that the path, which is a hundred yards long and generally two feet broad, will slip away under somebody's feet and precipitate him into the pit below. I happened to pass that way about three weeks ago, and saw that the rain *had* completely washed away the path in one place, but the people had laid a narrow plank across the gap, and were crossing and recrossing at the imminent risk of their lives. The wall, too, has begun to lean forward in an alarming manner, and its tumbling down seems to be a matter only of weeks. The Municipality of course is waiting for the proverbial death of a bishop, but as there is no likelihood of an ecclesiastic ever passing that way, unless some new phase of Ritualism ordains a penitential trudge up the hill in hope of seeing Jerusalem or Mecca, I would suggest that the casualty of a few coolies be deemed, in this instance, a sufficient propitiation of the undertaking.

It is one of the anomalies about legislation that you often see the wisdom of the legislators in direct opposition to the opinion of the community. The fact must have struck every one of your readers that after any given society has been purged of all its mediocre talent, the select remainder will think one way while the powers that be think another. The inference is painfully pressing that the powers need to be weeded too. Only look at the Bill for Levying Tolls which has just passed the Council without the elimination of the clause for the tolling of foot passengers. Ask whom you will outside of the Council, and the answer is that the levy is not fair; inside the Council it is not merely tolerated but made law, [illegible] in making laws [illegible] surely [illegible] order [illegible] may [illegible]on, it car- [illegible] But a tax [illegible]ers along a certain [illegible] is nei[illegible]ess than a poll-tax, not distinguishable in its incidence from that [illegible]artily-hated income tax. A good instance of its non-applicability would be the case of a man who might elect to walk along the edge of a road without treading on that sacred part where the setting of a single foot makes him liable for damages. No; no; let traffic be taxed if you will, but do not make a man pay for taking a walk.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 22ND AUGUST.

The wonderful Monarchical Fusion so often attempted in France, and last week, as it seemed, successfully accomplished, has ended as usual in confusion. The Comte de Chambord appears to have a good deal of the obstinacy of character which ruined our own James the Second. He accepts the homage of the Comte de Paris as if it were his due, and congratulates the House of Orleans on its tardy repentance and return to a belief in the sacred principle of hereditary right to the crown of France; but no prospect of personal advancement will induce him to budge an inch from the position he has taken up in order to reconcile himself with men who have already advanced more than half way to meet him. He takes the submission of the Orleans princes as his due; but, as to abandoning the "white flag" which, in his own words, "enveloped his cradle and will," he hopes, "overshadow his tomb," or making the slightest effort to flatter the populace by adopting the politic humility of Louis Philippe and becoming a professor of the system of constitutional trickery, he will not dream of stooping to such a degradation. Henri V. is, in fact, an honest man. If the French nation choose to give him back the crown of his ancestors, he will forgive them the past and do his best to rule them well according to his notions of Royal duty; but he loathes what is called "the principle of national sovereignty," and will make no compromise with the Revolution. The cunning scheme, therefore, of the Orleanist leaders, has broken down. They themselves have fallen into the pit they digged for others. After having coquetted with the Republic during Thiers' reign they have now been guilty of the fatal error of throwing themselves into the arms of the Legitimists, and the sole result of all their plots has been to discredit them in the eyes of the nation by showing how utterly devoid they are of political faith. M. John Lemoinne's article in the *Débats* on the doom of the Republic is the keynote to the policy of the Orleanist trimmers. Six months ago, these men pretended to be sincere converts to Republicanism; now, encouraged by the Ministerial support of the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues, they throw off the mask and avow themselves determined Royalists. No wonder M. Gambetta and his friends suspected such converts. It is possible that M. Lemoinne's party may succeed in preventing the definitive establishment of the Republic, but if they do, they will only ensure the triumph of the Bonapartists. The Empire alone can combine the national sovereignty with the respect for property and religion which the orderly classes of the French population wish to see secured by a strong Government; and at the Chislehurst demonstration of last Friday, the Prince Imperial's politic little speech showed that he has been trained to understand the real strength of his position. The maxim, "Everything by the people and for the people," indicates the deference of the Prince to the popular will as the supreme law, while the eagerness of the Pope to telegraph a special blessing to Father Goddard for the address in which he expressed his confidence that the Prince will never desert the Church [illegible]ces that the clerical reactionists, though they [illegible] prefer the restoration of the Bourbons, believe their interests would always be safe enough under the protection of the Napoleons. The struggle which the existing French Government is waging against the Radicals is not likely to end in a *coup d' état*, for Marshal MacMahon is not the man to be made use of in this way; and it must there fore lead to an appeal to the constituencies, which will take the form of a *plebiscite*. When this appeal is made, Rome, knowing that the Legitimists have no chance of winning the popular vote, will assuredly use all her influence in favour of the Bonapartes; and it would not be at all surprising to see the restoration of the Empire peacefully voted by a vast majority of the nation. Considering the formidable proportions which the clerical reaction is taking, and that it is now a great international league fighting with arms in Spain, and for the present only with such weapons as pilgrimages in France and Italy, it is certain that the Protestant Powers of Europe, and especially Germany, would view with alarm the triumph of the Legitimists (whose cause is also that of the priests) in France, while they would look upon the Empire as sufficiently imbued with the modern spirit to be able to control the excesses of priestcraft. The signs of the times are, therefore, more favourable to the House of Bonaparte than to that of Bourbon.

The rage for pilgrimages has reached England, and it is said that many hundred devout Roman Catholics will follow Bishop Vaughan of Salford to the shrine at Paray-le-monial dedicated to the Sacred Heart. I suppose that when the organized party in the English Church, which, according to the Bishop of Gloucester, is systematical by labouring to undo the work of the Reformation, has got its "baldacchino," its next fancy will be to revive pilgrimages to English shrines. The Bishops are showing a little more energy in opposing the action of the mediæval ists who wish apparently to hasten the destruction of the English Church. The Bishop of Gloucester has taken a much higher view of the duty of the Episcopate to maintain the Reformed religion than Bishop Fraser, of Manchester, did in his recent address, in which he condemned the Ritualists but said in effect that it was the part of true wisdom to leave them alone. The Church of England was established for a definite purpose, and, unless the Bishops can materially aid the laity to save the Church from being converted into a proselytising agency for the very cause which it was created to withstand, the people of England will soon be tempted to declare that there is no necessity for the continued existence of either the Episcopate or the Church itself.

There is a complete lull in home politics at present, even Mr. Gladstone having been content to make not more than two speeches since the recess. In one of those the Premier indulged in the harmless folly of glorifying the Welsh nation and praising them for the heroic tenacity with which they have clung to the use of their own language in spite of English oppression. In the other speech Mr. Gladstone expressed his individual preference for voluntary over compulsory teaching, a remark which has been greedily seized upon by the critics and interpreted to mean that Mr. Bright's accession to the Cabinet does not portend any change in the educational policy of the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone, however, was only speaking of the affairs of his own parish. Still, it is odd that there should be so great delay in the preparation of Mr. Bright's address to the electors of Birmingham. Apparently, there is a screw loose somewhere in the reconstructed Cabinet.

The newspapers, for lack of other matter, have been publishing leading articles about the late Duke of Brunswick; and the *Times* has revived the old controversy about the advantages of the devotion of so much time to sports in our public schools. There is no doubt good reason for the complaints of parents who are not rich that in all the great English schools it is now the fashion to give sports the preference over studies. This fashion has extended to the Universities, where the best cricketer or oarsman of the year is a much greater hero than the Senior Wrangler or a double first-class man. The natural tendency of boys and young men is to prefer muscle to intellect, and the masters and professors, as a rule, instead of doing their best to hold this tendency in check, think it manly to give it all the encouragement in their power. Boys may do worse things than spend their leisure time in the practice of athletic exercises; but the public school habit of making study of cricket, rowing, and football the all-absorbing pursuit, the veritable religion of English youth, has the most mischievous consequences. Two-thirds of the boys educated at such schools come away with the falsest conception of what is really valuable in life, and without having acquired the elementary knowledge which alone can qualify them for earning their own livelihood in England. A good athlete has now no chance even of getting an appointment in the Indian Civil Service or a commission in the Army; and, in fact, the education given at public schools is such as to prepare young men who have no money of their own for no other career than that of an emigrant to the Far West of America or the backwoods of Australia. As for those who have money, they can perhaps afford to waste their time at school; but it is not reassuring to those who wish to keep things as they are in England to see the wealthy and titled youth of the country, who in former generations were proud to enter public life and become a true governing class, now despising all the obligations of rank and riches and having, one and all, no higher ambition than to become notorious as the drivers of well-appointed fours-in-hand. It wants brains as well muscle to save the British constitution from the attacks of the earnest Radicals who make politics their study; and the gay charioteers who care only to make a fine figure in the Parks are letting political power slide quickly and surely out of the hands of the order to which they belong. The suggestion has been made, and it is a very reasonable one, that some limits might be placed to the extravagance of the sporting fashion at school by putting a stop to the public competition of the various schools and universities in cricket, footing, billiards, and other games. Let the sports of the schools be kept private, and literature may stand a chance of getting her own again. The public exhibitions for which there is now an unwholesome craving among our youth lead to a vast amount of gambling, in which the athletes themselves often take no great share, but which leads on hundreds of young men to their ruin.

Some papers have been shown me which illustrate how capricious may in some instances be the working of the system of competitive examination. Mr. Arthur K. Olliver, one of the sons of the late well-known Chief Magistrate of Bombay, passed the first examination for the Indian Civil Service in 1868, but was rejected at the Final Examination in 1870 for not getting a sufficient number of marks in Indian Geography and Political Economy. Mr. Olliver did well in all the other subjects, which included Indian Law and Jurisprudence, Arabic, Persian, Marathi, and Guzerathi. In all the languages just mentioned he took prizes, and I believe he gained the largest number of marks ever given for Arabic to any candidate since the competitive examinations were instituted. His conduct during the two years of probation is admitted to have been excellent, and it is said that he would probably have passed in the two subjects in which he failed if he had not been suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia while the examination was going on. It seems hard that a young man who had shown himself so well qualified to fill many posts in the Civil Service should have been rejected for want of special knowledge in one or two subjects—though I admit the great importance of a knowledge of political economy to Indian Civil Servants. Mr. Olliver's case has, I understand, been submitted again to the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

LONDON, 22ND AUGUST.

Several failures have been announced or rumoured this week, and there is an uneasy feeling that more are impending. The suspensions that have occurred are chiefly of very speculative young houses in London and Liverpool, who have lost by cotton, sugar, rice, and one or two other articles, but the rumours affect firms of a very different stamp. To give an idea of the length to which the apprehensions have gone, I need only state that within the last few days I have been gravely told a certain house of the very highest standing in the Eastern and China trade has had the greatest difficulty in getting its paper discounted. A few years ago such a report affecting this firm would have been received with a howl of derision; to-day it is not met with contemptuous disbelief but is thought worth serious inquiry by correspondents and city editors at the various banks. Of course there is nothing in it. The firm in question may have lost a good deal within the last two years. I do not see how they could well have avoided this; but their accumulated wealth was far too great for such losses to occasion even temporary inconvenience. The origin of the whisper—for it was little else—is to be found in the fact that for some years the firm have dabbled in business of a kind very different from that which originally gave its partners enormous fortunes, and some of their ventures have been conspicuous failures. Only lately they brought out an undertaking with which, had they been wise, they would never have entangled themselves: the public did not respond, and it is no secret that in the meantime the firm is a heavy loser—that is, much capital is unproductively sunk. The nature of these transactions has led people to suppose that the younger partners of the house are too much disposed to indulge in speculative business, and this, taken in connection with the fact of the ascertained losses, explains probably the unfavourable views taken. The managing director of a leading joint stock bank here was asked a day or two back what he thought of the report as to the paper of the firm being discredited; and he expressed a very emphatic opinion that the story had no basis in facts. Nevertheless this does not carry conviction to every one's mind. The public, remembering the sudden collapse of Gledstanes a year ago, with the subsequent discovery that they had been for years insolvent, fear that the "dry rot" may also have set in elsewhere, and that equally elaborate pains may be taken by means of a large partnership connection to hush the matter up. I consider the circumstances radically different, and believe that in saying this I but echo the private sentiments of the leading bankers here. I therefore put before year readers exactly what I have heard on both sides, in case versions of the rumour should find their way to Bombay and find credence there.

So far as we yet knew the actual failures are soon enumerated. At Liverpool, Hill and Smith, in the rice trade, James Maxwell and Co., cotton brokers, and Peter Joynson, cotton broker. At Manchester, Messrs Jefferies and Co., Major Street: liabilities £86,000, assets £11.000 subject to reduction from the effects of two failures at Pernambuco; William Taylor, commission agent, liabilities £13,000, assets about £700. The first meeting of creditors of Augustus Tappenbach and Co., the Brazilian house that failed a month ago, was held at Liverpool on Wednesday. The gross liabilities were approximately estimated at £341,000, and the assets at £206,000.

The money market gets easier and easier; and the Bank of England directors yesterday reduced the rate to 3 per cent. In doing so it is underbidding the open market, which has been charging and getting 3½ and 3¾ per cent. without any difficulty during the last fortnight, while the bank at 3½ per cent. has done no business whatever. It was in fact time for the bank to move, for their total of "other securities" has been reduced to an unprecedentedly low level—that is, about five millions sterling below the amount at this time last year. The directors had less [illegible]ustation in some [illegible]ause there is now no ground for uneasiness as to the future course of the money market from the possible wants of the Government. For months the payment of the Alabama indemnity acted as a bugbear on some monetary circles, leading them to fear all sorts of unpleasant pressure before the autumn. The quiet way in which Mr. Lowe arranged the transfer of the entire amount through American houses here, without remitting a shilling to the United States, dispersed all apprehensions as to a drain of gold at an inconvenient time, although there was still a doubt about the ability of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to pass over the autumn without coming into the market as a borrower. But that point is now settled by the rapidity with which revenue is making up its lee-way. Within the last month the revenue has increased so fast that it is now very nearly up to the total at the corresponding date last year, when the income tax was a penny in the pound more than it now is, and the sugar duties were just double. Mr. Lowe's calculations in his last Budget were generally denounced as over-sanguine, but it now looks as if they would be more than realised, and the consequence is that as money is flowing in so freely to the Exchequer, he will not only have a surplus at the end of the financial year, after paying the Alabama indemnity, but he will have saved all necessity of borrowing any time in the intermediate period. He can discharge the American claim out of his balances and replenish them by the accruing revenue. This difficulty being removed out of the way, the money market has only to face the contingencies of trade and speculation and the chances of another drain of gold. As for trade it will certainly not be more active this autumn than last, and probably it will be less so, and need a smaller supply of capital for its purposes. Speculation is for the moment dead, and nothing, but lower prices, of which there is no immediate prospect, will revive it. There might have been a drain of gold from two causes—a deficient harvest and the German wants. The harvest is certainly under average, and the weather has broken at an awkward time, but if we should have dear bread and a consequent heavy import from abroad, there will be another influence added to those contracting trade, and thus the demand for money in one way would be almost balanced by a falling off in the demand in another way. Altogether the prospect so far is that we shall have the rates of discount at a low average during the rest of the year.

The cotton market has in no sense profited by the cheapness of money, but has been very dull this week at a further fall in prices. The influences weighing it down are, as before, the prospect of a heavy American crop and the unfavourable position of most of the foreign markets for our manufactures. The American crop has, in the estimates last published, enlarged a little, but that of itself would not have mattered so much, had it not been for the dilemma of the Lancashire manufacturers, who being in that peculiar flight, known in the north, as "between the deil and the deep sea"—having on one side increased expense of production and on the other markets absolutely inaccessible at a high price, feel the greatest difficulty in maintaining their ground. Their workmen, far from acting under a consciousness of entire dependence on the fluctuations of foreign markets, get more restive every day, and many contracts have been refused by spinners from the impossibility of knowing at what limit they are reasonably safe The majority of producers are still fairly engaged for forward delivery, and a few whose contracts are on the eve of expiry, rather than reduce working, have been found willing to renew them at a fraction under late quotations. If, however, there were many offers of magnitude an advance would immediately ensue.

The export of cotton manufactures to Bombay last month was—plain cottons 21,976,545 yards; dyed and coloured cottons 920,250 yards; printed 1,340,244 yards; and twist 817,379 lbs.

With respect to the statistics of cotton held by spinners, the following careful calculation may be found of interest. First of all the increase in the proportion of American and the diminution of Brazilian and other light bales in the English cotton supply of 1873, as compared with that of 1872, is illustrated in the cotton "deliveries to the trade" from Liverpool during the first twenty-seven weeks of the respective years, which were:—

1872	1,613,320 bales	= 591,465,000lbs.	per bale 367lbs.
1873	1,590,230 bales	633,402,000lbs.	per bale 398lbs.

Showing that while the number of bales taken in 1873 has been 23,290 less, the number of pounds is 41,937,000 more. Of course the actual increase is that expressed in pounds, and that is equal to 109,756 bales of the average weight of the two years.

The deliveries to spinners for the whole kingdom were as follows (27 weeks in 1872 against 26½ weeks in 1873):—

1872	1,642,000 bales	= 604,040,000lbs.	average per bale 368lbs.
1873	1,599,000 bales	= 647,800,000lbs.	average per bale 400lbs.

Those who observe the statistics of the trade will take interest in the inquiry, whether the cotton taken by the trade this year is more or less than the actual consumption for the same period, as the answer to this inquiry determines the increase or diminution of the quantity held by spinners January 1, and will help to guide opinion as to the duration of the supply now in England, or at sea for England. Next, the English consumption of cotton was in the earlier weeks of this year reduced below the average of 1872. A decided improvement in the trade began in March, which was progressive in succeeding months, and since April spindles have found nearly or quite full employment. A considerable change in the production to coarser yarns has been reported which would require a large consumption of cotton on the same number of spindles. It should be remembered, however, that in the first 27 weeks of 1872 there was no check whatever to the full employment of all spindles, the first reduction occurring in the autumn. Therefore, after making allowance for increased use of cotton this year by lower counts of yarn produced, it appears safe to conclude that the average weekly consumption in the first half of 1873 has not exceeded the average of the whole year 1872, which was 22,600,000lbs. per week. That rate for the first 26½ weeks of 1873 would make a total consumption of 598,900,000lbs., or 38,900,000lbs. less than has been delivered to the trade. If we assume a rate of five per cent. larger than that of 1872, and make it 628,845,000lbs. for the 27 weeks' consumption, it is still 8,955,000lbs. less than the quantity taken by the trade, and the surplus, larger or smaller, has been added to the "stock held by spinners."

One cause of the late dulness in consols is the gradual sales on account of the India Government, which have been in progress for some time with the view of preparing for the redemption of the 10½ per cent. in April next year. By the Act of 1833 the capital stock of the company was not to be redeemable until April 1874, and then at the rate of 200 per cent.; the proprietors being meanwhile secured interest at 10½ per cent. per annum; but from the proceeds of the company's saleable effects the sum of £2,000,000 was to be taken to be invested in the public funds as a guarantee of the redemption. This security fund has gone an accumulating for now forty years, and probably amounts to all the sum required, should the India Council elect to redeem the capital. The Council have been quietly selling for weeks past, and thus, to use a slang phrase of the Stock Exchange, while there is so much "tap" on, consols cannot be expected to be very firm. To what extent the sales may go it is of course impossible to say.

We learn that a Novel, very interesting, and useful application of chloroform has just been made by Dr. Squarey, of the Soho Hospital. A lady had been subjected to an examination under chloroform. The husband of the patient wished to move her as soon as possible to her home at Norwood, but in her then condition of pain and exhaust on a journey was out of the question. The advisability of her return being strongly urged by her friends, it was proposed to perform the journey under chloroform, and this was actually accomplished. The patient was anethetised in her bed in George-street, Hanover-square, having no knowledge of her impending journey. She was then carried downstairs and placed in an invalid carriage, driven to her home, taken out and carried upstairs to her own bed, without at any time actually recognising she was on her way home. The journey occupied an hour and a half, and the patient was under chloroform for about two hours. *Daily Telegraph.*

BOMBAY.

We are told that photographs were taken of the late Fancy Ball in the Frere Hall, Kurrachee.

A Library at Sadra.—It is in contemplation to open a library at Sadra. A fund is being collected for the purpose.

The Rustompoora Dispensary at Surat.—During last month 300 patients were treated in the Rustompoora Dispensary at Surat.

Reward to a Police Officer.—Mr. Constable Connoly, of the Water Police, has received a reward of Rs. 30, for the arrest of three deserters belonging to the ship Turkish Empire.

Want of a High School at Tanna.—The students of the 1st grade Anglo-vernacular school of Tanna, have made a petition to the Director of Public Instruction, praying him to give that town a High School.

The Boys' and Girls' School at Sadra.—The annual examination for the distribution of prizes to the boys' and girls' school at Sadra took place on the 1st inst. Major P. H. LeGreyt, Political Agent, presided on the occasion.

The Toll Bill.—The *Bombay Summacher* very strongly condemns the Toll Bill of Colonel Kennedy. The proposed measure, says the writer, is calculated to prove extremely oppressive to the people, and to bring Government extensively into odium.

A Noted Thief.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a man named Luckea Mahadoo, a noted thief, was convicted by the Senior Magistrate, of stealing sundry articles, belonging to three different persons, and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

Theft.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Hindoo named Baboo Cacoo, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing certain ornaments and Rs. 35 in cash, belonging to Parwuttee, woman.

Gambling in the Town of Rajapoor.—A Mofussil paper states that gambling is being practised at the town of Rajapoor, and the vice threatens to spread. The authorities concerned are requested to apply the Gambling Act to this town, and put down the vice.

A Deserter.—A Chinaman named Achee Apoo, a seaman of the steam ship Tanjore, was charged at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with deserting from the ship. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Refractory Seamen.—Antone Blasfaw and Stephen Lendolp, seamen of the ship Turkish Empire, were charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusal of duty, and were sentenced to two week's rigorous imprisonment each.

Fatal Accident.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday, at 2 Rampart Row, on the body of a Borah child aged about two years. The jury found that the boy had died from fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall out of a window on the first storey of a house.

The Police Courts' Business.—In consequence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee sitting in the Girgaum Police Court from yesterday, the whole of the business in the Fort Police Court devolved on the Senior Magistrate. From Monday next Mr. Nana Morojee will sit in the Fort Police Court.

Fatal Accident on Boardship.—Yesterday a Coroner's jury was empannelled at Moody Bay to inquire into the death of Ramjaun, a calasee employed on board the British ship Glenroy. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from the mast of the ship.

The New Municipal Bill.—The *Surya Prakash* observes that many of the provisions of the new Municipal Bill are unfavourable to the people; that the enforcement of this measure is sure to cause much inconvenience and hardship to the people; and that by increasing the powers of the Municipal authorities it will render those institutions even more unpopular than they are at present.

The Woody District of Dang, in Khandeish.—A correspondent of an Anglo-Marathi paper, describing the state of the woody district of Dang, in Khandeish, and of its inhabitants, requests Government to clear the district of the rank vegetation, which has overspread it. If it is cleared of jungle and cultivated, says the writer, it will not only be more healthy, but will give more revenues to the State.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band, at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening:—

March	Distant Greeting
Overture	Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Quadrille	Genevieve d' Brabant ..... Coote.
Selection	Vespres Sicilennes ..... Verdy.
Valse	Tour ..... Godfrey.
Galop	Dharwar ..... Bligs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,782. Of these, 842 were new admissions, consisting of 354 Hindoos, 292 Mooselmans, 152 Parsees, 26 Christians, and 18 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 89·74. The following prevailing diseases were registered:—intermittent fevers, affections of the stomach and bowels, bronchitis, catarrh and rheumatism.

A Case Under the Vagrancy Act.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Peter Stewart alias John Stane, was charged at the instance of Mr. Mapp, Deputy Superintendent of the House of Correction, under the Vagrancy Act, with returning to India within five years from the date of his embarkment, he having been deported to Mauritius, on board the British Amoote, on the 24th October 1871. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A rather novel application was preferred to the City Magistrate last Saturday; it was to the effect that a certain Banian, aged 26 years, had been abducted by a woman of his caste, and brought by her from Ahmedabad to Kurrachee! The Magistrate was requested to issue a warrant for the apprehension of his son, who had skedaddled hence with his *fair* inamorata to Hyderabad. The applicant was the father of the young man. The Magistrate rejected the application, of course, telling the old man that his son was of mature age, and could take care of himself.—*Sind News.*

There will be three balls in Poona next week. His Excellency the Governor's, Lady Sassoon's, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's. Poona is assuredly doing her best to make up for the lost time: if quietly flagged at the beginning of the season, Poona society seems to be determined to make up for it now. There is in addition to be a grand Regatta dinner given by the members of the Poona Boat Club, and the Civilians' Ball. Where will they find spare evenings? It must be a difficult matter to get an evening at all as there are so many private dinner parties already arranged for.—*Deccan Herald.*

The late Mr. Wamon Wassudeo Bhidey, who died a month ago at Hooblee, was a student in the Poona College in the year 1850. He was afterwards admitted on examination as a schoolar in the Grant Medical College at Bombay, where after five years hard and close study he creditably passed the examination required for the grade of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. While acting in this capacity at Dharwar, Solapoor, Shikarpoor, and latterly at Hoobles, he performed his duties with great ability, and acquired a celebrity for his candid and courteous disposition towards every one who came in contact with him on business or otherwise. No doubt his loss, at the early age of 36, will be deeply felt by those who knew him as well by his relatives and friends.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT.—13TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

LONG CAUSES.

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kesoredas v The Secretary of State in Council—Mr C Peile (Part heard).

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Laud and another v Ramratton Sukharam and another—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard.)

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba, Company, Limited, v The Colaba Press Company—Oraigie, Lynch, and Owen.

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

SHORT CAUSE.

593-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee v Cawasjee Rustomjee—Ardaseer Framjee (Part heard.)

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Kalidas Shamjee, deceased—Radhabai, widow—M. H. Khan.

In the matter of the last will and testament of and codicil of Paulo Domfogce, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased, Kinlegton, Hore and Langley—Caitano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe, and David Lopes v Rosa Maria Dominico—Dallas and Lynch.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 144 and 195.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 343 and 64. Anthem—Oh how amiable are Thy dwellings. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, Celebration.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Anthem—"O Lord how manifold."
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 12, 316, and 164. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 156 and 214.
11-55 A.M.—Holy Communion. Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Anthem—"O Praise the Lord, all ye Heathen." Hymns 214 and 15.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 214 and 85.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 15, 173, and 870. The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, in English.
9 A.M.—Holy Communion and Sermon in Tamil.
3 P.M.—Tamil Service.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in English. Hymns 161, 334, and 299. The offertory for church expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service. Psalm 100, (Tune, Old Hundred.) Hymn 98, (Tune Duke Street.) Paraphrase 48, (Tune Dunfermline.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service. Hymn 186, (Tune Melcombe.) Hymn 90, (Tune Invitation.) Hymn 155, (Tune St. Ann.) Sermon: Hear our Pleading," page 63. Collections for "Scottish Day School Building Fund."

BAPTIST CHAPEL.

Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club.
Divine Service in the Morning at 11 A.M., and in the Evening at 6 P.M.
Prayer Meeting every Saturday evening at Mr. Smith's Bungalow (top floor), Duncan Road, Byculla, near Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Dispensary, commencing at 7 P.M.

FERE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service. Psalm 93. Hymns 120 and 327.
6 P.M.—Evening Service. Psalm 62. Hymns 374 and 83.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Falkland Road Hall and Forbes Street Hall,—Morning Service 11 o'clock; Evening Service 6 o'clock.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive, Captain J. P. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail, general cargo, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs. C. J. Cooke and two infants.
For Brindisi—Mr. McQueen and Mr. A. Thompson.
For Venice—Mr. Young.
For Aden—Captain A. Sieur and A. Leloup.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nubia, 1,033 tons, Captain W. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Galle (September 5th) with a cargo of 4 iron troughs, 56 bars iron, 36 cases machinery, 7 casks alum, and 15 cases goods.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Mary Pegler, Mr. Russel, and Rev. M. Frank. For Bussorah—Mr. J. E. Couto. For different ports, twenty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kurrachee, 510 tons, Captain G. M. Beyts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (September 9th) with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, three children, and nurse, and sixteen deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—112 bags grain, 6 bundles skins, 5 packages indigo, 109 bales wool, 24 bales cotton, and 4 bundles hides. She also brought 144 bales cotton, 43 bales wool, and 272 bales cotton and wool for transshipment for different ports.

The Barque Victor, 696 tons, Captain J. C. Pond, arrived yesterday from New York (May 1st) calling at Port Elizabeth and Zanzibar, with the following cargo:—From New York—2,000 cases turpentine, 5,000 cases kerosine oil, 100 cases varnish, 600 barrels rosin, 100 barrels tar, 100 barrels pitch, 190 cases tobacco, 436 barrels bread, 23 boxes candles, 10 boxes chairs, 7 bales drills, 51 cases merchandise, 50 cases painkiller, and 200 cases sarsaparilla. From Zanzibar—627 bags cloves and 1 bag specie. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Thara Topun.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Orissa, 1,119 tons, Captain W. Fentiman, which arrived in harbour on the 11

INDIAN ITEMS.

It is authoritatively said that a fish diet nourishes the brain. Is that the reason why the Bengalis have more brains than the Hindustanis?—*Indian Mirror.*

A BURIAL-GROUND FOR ARCONUM.—On the suggestion of Mr. Whiteside, Collector of the North Arcot District, the local authorities have sanctioned the purchases of a portion of a tope in Arconum to be converted into a burial ground for Christians, there being no cemetery in that station at present.

JUTE PLANT.—The Government of Bengal have forwarded to the Madras Goverment a photograph of a jute plant with a description of the two species of the plant, and have requested to be informed whether the plant is cultivated in the Madras Presidency for its fibre, and if so, for what purposes the fibre is employed.

It is not often that wild ducks are heard of in Darjeeling, but I saw one yesterday enjoying a jolly swim in the Colonel's tank. English papers please copy. It will serve as an advertisement to intending tourists who don't know what to do with themselves "these poojahs" where one has been seen more may be found. It was touching to see the agony of disappointment manifested in the countenance of a fine water-dog named Minnie, when she had crept noiselessly into the the water and swam nearly up to the duck on seeing the bird fly away unhurt and not a shot fired.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

THE KORAVERS.—Madras is not unfrequently visited by these people, who have been styled Indian gipsies. They feed on crows and vermin when they cannot obtain better food, and they often move about in gangs, stealing from their neighbours whatever they can lay hands upon. The poverty of their appearance and their not remaining long in one place, often favour their escape, but not withstanding, they have sometimes fallen into the hands of the police. On these occasions their cries for mercy excite pity. Their children are among the most importunate of beggars, for they follow carriages to a great distance, hitting their stomachs with their hands and crying vociferously till something is thrown to them.—*Madras Mail.*

"We" prediction of a cyclone for the 8th or 9th of this month has turned out a bad shot, so far at least as the immediate neighbourhood of Madras is concerned. On both days the weather was calm and bright, with a rising barometer.—*Madras Times*

A POST MASTER IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Webb, the Post Master of Yercaud, is now in the custody of the Police on a charge of theft and forgery. It appears that the accused made away with a letter containing cheques posted by Mr. Oliver, a resident at the Shevaroys, and that he cashed the cheques by forging the name of Mr. Oliver. He was arrested on Tuesday last at Salem by Sergeant Hunter of the Madras Police, and will be put up before one of the Magistrates of the Town Police Court in a few days.—*Id.*

ANOTHER WOLF BOY.—A strange guest is just now in charge of the Magistrate of the district at the Allahabad Lockup. He is a young lad who is said to have passed years with, and to have been brought up by, wolves—a veritable wolf boy. His own account is that when he was a child of about a year old, he was carried off by a wolf, and that up to a couple of years ago he lived with wolves, when an officer out on a shooting expedition found and brought him into Lucknow. It is supposed that the boy's friends belong to the Allahabad district, but no reliable information on this point has been forwarded to the Allahabad authorities. The habits of the boy are peculiar. He can walk a little now, but his natural mode of progression is apparently on hands and knees, and it is astonishing to see how rapidly he gets over the ground even when of the roughest kind. Raw meat he looks upon as a dainty, and his manner of seizing and devouring it is quite that of a wild beast

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN MALABAR.

INFORMATION has just reached us that a serious disturbance, assuming the character of an armed rising, has occurred at Puttamby near Beypore. What the cause of the disturbance has been, we do not know, but the services of the troops at Calicut as well as the local police were necessary to restore order. Eight persons are reported killed, but whether Moplahs or others we cannot say. Two soldiers and to Policemen were slightly wounded. Puttamby, the scene of the Moplah disturbance is on the Madras Railway, 39 miles from Beypoor, the western Terminus, and 366 from Madras. It is on the Ponany river, at distance of about 20 miles from the seacoast. The trunk road from Coimbatore viâ Paulghaut runs through the town. It is 35 miles west of Paulghaut, and 65 west of Coimbatore. A portion of the 1st Company 43rd Foot is stationed at Calicut, and another at Maliapooram, and it is this force which has been employed, in conjuction with the local police, in quelling the outbreak. The military, &c., were conveyed by special trains over the Madras Railway, the officers of which were prompt in rendering the necessary assistance to the authorities.—*Madras Mail.*

MARRIAGES IN BRITISH INDIA.

THE following is a letter from the Rev. J. M. Fritz, Basel German Evangelical Mission, Calicut, to the Hon. W. Hudleston, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 7th August 1873:—As President of the Basel German Evangelical Mission in India, I beg to bring the following to your notice in the hope and with the prayer to be favoured with an answer for our guidance.

The subject referred to is with regard to *marriages of German born subjects* if they take place in this country, both parties being Germans. To make the question quite clear, I would mention that, in order to have our marriages acknowledged in Germany, and thereby to secure our own civil rights to ourselves and our children, we must obtain from our Civil and Ecclesiastical authorities at Home permission to be married in foreign lands. The publication of such intended marriages by banns or otherwise is made there, and after that the permission to be married abroad is given. Any ordained German Minister may solemnize such a marriage, and on the receipt of his certificate duly signed, and his signature attested by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, the marriage is registered in the parish to which the parties belong, and thus declared valid in the German Courts of Law. Under these circumstances, and considering also that the Marriage Law of Germany differs in some respects from the English Marriage Law, the point on which information is solicited is whether when a party, both of whom are German-born subjects, are to be married in this country by a German Minister, they have to go through the formalities of giving notice, &c., as enjoined in the Marriage Act No. V. of 1865, or whether this can be dispensed with, as the parties referred to are not British subjects, for whom alone the said Marriage Act appears to have been made. On the matter being referred to the Advocate-General he gave the following opinion:—All marriages in British India between persons, one or both of whom are Christians, must be solemnised in accordance with Act XV. of 1872, otherwise they are void. If the Ministers of the Basel Mission are episcopally ordained, the marriage must be in accordance with the formalities of the Church to which they belong (Section 5); must be between the hours of 6 A.M. and 7 P.M. (Section 10); and must be registered as required by Chapter IV. If they are not episcopally ordained, the Ministers must obtain a license to solemnise marriages from the Local Government, Section 5 (3), or, in the case of Native Christians, a license to grant certificates, Section 5 (5), or they must perform the marriage ceremony in the presence of a Marriage Registrar. In each case the requirements of the Act as to notices, &c., must be strictly adhered to, and the nationality of the parties will not exempt them from the necessity of compliance.—*Madras Times.*

THE NEW MONETARY LAW FOR THE GERMAN EMPIRE so long projected, and whose operation is yet deferred, has at last been made public. Twelve different kinds of coins will represent all the variations of value, and four metals will be used for the purpose. In gold there will be three coins, the twenty-mark piece, the ten, and the five, representing approximately our sovereign, half sovereign, and crown. The heaviest silver piece will also be worth five shillings, then there will be the mark, the half-mark, and, following the example set by the Italian Mint, a piece of two groschen, like the piece of twenty centimes. Below these varieties there will be coins in nickel and in copper. The nickel coins will be a groschen and a half-groschen; and the copper coins are of such trifling value that they may be disregarded by strangers. In France and Belgium the simplicity of the decimal system makes Italian, Papal Swiss, and even Greek coins circulate on an equality with the similar coins of those countries. In Germany there will be a very close approximation to our English value. According to the present rate of exchange, the sovereign is worth about a penny more than the 6 thalers 20 groschen of the large gold piece. Disregarding this penny for a moment, the tourist may count the mark as interchangeable with the shilling, and this at once gives him seven of the twelve new German coins as equivalent to pieces with which he is already familiarised—the sovereign, the half-sovereign, the crown, the florin, the shilling, and the sixpence. It is only when he comes into the nickel division of the coinage that he meets difficulty, the groschen, or unit of its value, being the tenth, and not the twelfth of a mark, and therefore worth more than our penny. Here the Germans are not to blame, as their system is decimal all through.—*Globe.*

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST AN OLD LADY.

ON Aug. 15, the prosecutrix re-entered the box, and Mr. Williams pursued his cross-examination. She said she did not remember whether she gave the prisoner cheques for £3 10s. after she saw the brother or not. She was unable to say whether the prisoner slept in the house that night or returned on Sunday. She could not say whether she saw him on the Sunday morning after having seen his brother on the Saturday. She did not remember. Would not that suit his lordship?

The Judge—I fear not.

Witness—How can I swear what I don't remember? I remember giving him £2 as a winding-up. That is not down in the book; I remember it now.

Mr. Williams—Can you tell me why you did not put it down?

Witness—Well, I'll give you the honest reason. It was because I was vexed with myself for having done it. I cannot say what is the meaning of the word "room" and the sum of £9 10s. on July 5th. I suppose it referred to Walter's room, and that I had omitted to enter it before. I had had my attention called on the Saturday to his conduct by the brother and the mother. I cannot say whether he slept in my house the Sunday or the Monday following. I saw him on the Thursday. I had been out. It was in the evening. He came into the room. How should I know what he said to me? Oh, I remember I said to him, "I've been out. I hope you will say your prayers to-night." He did not ask me for more money. I remember on the 17th August of last year being at Miss Askew's at Richmond. I don't remember whether he was ill or not. I remember that on that date I saw him on the ground in a fit. I soused his head with water. I said to him, "If this is illness you ought to go to an hospital, but if not you deserve a good horse-whipping." I never heard that the boy said it was on the 17th August that I did what was alleged to him. He never charged me with having done anything to him. I have been examined "most barbarously" on the subject. Call this a Christian country? I first heard it in the police-court, and that he said it occurred on the 17th August. I have not seen Miss Askew, or tried to see her. I have not taken the trouble to inquire whether the servant is still in her service. I remember I was at Miss Askew's on the 17th August from the fact that I am charged with the deepest sin that can be committed. I don't remember his being on the stair at Richmond, and his saying something about me. I kept him in my service afterwards as I thought he was a good boy. I will not pledge my oath that he never said anything similar afterwards in London. I do not know he was in the habit of going out to music-halls. My servant (his mother) had found it out. I had heard before I brought the charge, that he was a frequenter of the Argyll Rooms, from his mother. Prisoner had also made her swear not to show the letter to more than two persons.

Mr. Williams—Will you swear that you did not both of you roar with laughter over that letter?—Oh, never, never, never, sir! She had suggested that her friends required a letter. She had been in the habit of employing doctors, and knew Sir James Paget's position, but had no idea of the fees he charged. The peculiarity of there being odd shillings in the amounts paid never struck her until it was pointed out by the learned counsel. It might, perhaps, have struck her; she could not exactly say.

Mr. Williams read a number of entries from the book extending over October and the beginning of November, and drew attention to the charge made on the 8th of the latter month—"Sir W. Gull, Walter's doctor, £6 6." Did you believe that was for Sir W. Gull?

Witness—Of course; or I should not have given the money to him. There was an entry for Dr. Hampden somewhere about the 21st, but I do not think that was on the same day, as a sum was set down for another doctor. The amount set down for Dr. Hampden was £7, and there was an entry for £3 besides. There were two, and at one time four, doctors attending him. I could not explain how it was that on the 5th December Dr. Atkinson was paid £7, and on the 13th £1. The former amount might have included the price paid for a room. There was an entry in January of 16s., which might have been for turpentine. Walter used a great deal. There was another entry of 5s. for turpentine, so perhaps the first entry did not refer to that article. She believed he used 5s. worth of turpentine on each of two days consecutively.

Mr. Williams—Did you ever undress him and put him to bed?

Witness—No. Oh! this is monstrous! (Laughter.) Witness said she did not know if he was ill. She remembered the date because she was placed in a very painful position. He laid down upon the floor and his eyes rolled as if in a fit, and she bathed his temples. She said to him, "If this is disease you had better go to the hospital; if this is not real you deserve a good horse-whipping from your two brothers."

Mr. Williams—Did you not on one occasion call attention to your legs?

Witness—Oh! this is too bad. On being pressed, however, she admitted that the prisoner did make an indecent remark about her legs.

Mr. Williams—Did not the prisoner charge you with seducing him on the 17th August?

Witness—Certainly not. This is barbarous.

Mr. Besley—Now, with reference to the assault, how came it about?

Witness—He came up as if he had been quarrelling with the people downstairs, and struck out his arms on the wall. I said, "S s-sh, s-s-sh." I was frightened out of my life. He then made the exclamation referred to. It is not true that he did at any time what he alleged.

Mr. Besley—Now we have heard a great deal about his singing—

> May old maids, &c.
> If ever I cease to love.

Is it true that he sang it?

Witness—Yes, certainly, he sang it about the house, and I took no more notice of it than I should of the mewing of a cat or the barking of a dog. The suggestion of impropriety was not made until his mother went to the police-court. She thought the complaint of corrupting the boy refereed to his visits to dancing-halls, not to anything graver. Until she had the genuine letters from the doctor procured by Mr Wright she was unaware that the boy had imposed upon her. Witness gave him £2 after the statement by the lad's brother that he had been imposing on her and the lad's assertion that nothing was the matter with him.

The Judge—Now you gave him £2 after you know that he was not going to the doctor's; for what reason did you give it to him?

Witness—I cannot say what induced me to give it to him, I am sure. It might have been to pay the doctors. From the time I received the letters from Sir William Gull and Sir James Paget I never gave him a farthing. The exact nature of the charge made by the mother was never stated.

By Mr. Williams (through the Court)—When the brother came he did not say he had brought the boy from a house in Stanhope-street. I had not seen the lad early in the morning.

Then you must have given the two cheques after you had heard what the brother said?—My own impression is that he never had the cheques at all that day, but long anterior. There were bells in my room which communicated with the rooms upstairs. He was in my bedroom upon one occasion fully dressed except the page's jacket.

After some further questions had been put, Mr. Besley protested against what he called the unfair way in which the judge was proceeding. He said—It is usual to leave counsel to defend prisoners.

The Judge—I am endeavouring to elicit the truth in the best possible way, and I shall continue to do so until stopped by some higher authority.

Mr. Farnden said he had written a letter to Mr. Besley (produced). He wrote the letter—the forged Paget epistle (also produced). He knew a man named Gus whom he met in a public-house in Danby-street. Gus said he was going to America with the prisoner. Both of them asked witness to write the letter. The prisoner said he had suffered from fits. He presented him with a card engraved, "Mr. Walter Howard." He asked him to write this letter, and said he had a cousin of the name of Paget, who had been attending him for fits. At the same time he said he was in trouble with a girl, and asked him if he would give him a copy of a marriage certificate. The prisoner asked him to write a letter, as he was going to Canada and required change of air. He wrote a letter which was to be to Miss Warren. His instructions were in accordance with what he wrote. Nothing was said about money. He said Miss Warren was his aunt, and he required money to go to America with Gus. He did not think it was intended to deceive or that the letter was in the name of Sir James Paget. He came in consequence of seeing a report in the newspapers. He had an annuity of £40 a-year. At the instance of the judge, witness wrote a few lines which he compared with the letter purporting to come from Sir James Paget.

George King said he took the prisoner into custody on July 29. He asked his sister to let Lord Townshend know of his arrest. He said, "I will make her jolly well pay for it. She owes me £200 now. She seduced me on August 17."

Mr. Williams then opened the case for the defence. Quoting the words of Mr. Besley, that Miss Warren enjoyed the income of thousands a year, he trusted the jury would not be led away by her social position. They were asked to clear this lady's character at the expense of the boy's liberty. They must consider two points, and take one of them—either the woman was a lunatic, and they could not rely upon her; or if she could distinguish right from wrong, what could they think of her conduct? If they caught a young man kissing the cook they would not take much notice of it; but they would hardly take the same view when an old lady of sixty-five "wasted her fragrance" upon her. page. He contended that the whole conduct of the prosecutrix, his actions being well known to her, and the fact of her keeping him twelve months after he was guilty of improper conduct towards her showing that she was guilty of what the lad in his defence charged her with. He would call evidence which would prove that the lad was brought from a house in Stanhope-street on the morning his brother made the accusation, and yet after this she had given the prisonr £2. The jury might think the prisoner deserving of a good thrashing for acting as loosely as he had done, but they should not convict him of a criminal offence which would cling to him for life.

The following witnesses for the defence were then called.

Eliza Ann Howard, sister of the prisoner, said she was in the service of the prosecutrix from October 19, 1871, until December 17, 1872, during which time her brother was in the house. Witness was housemaid and lady's maid. Prisoner used to order the other servants about. He used to go out at night in a white waistcoat and dress-coat, and was frequently in the drawing-room. He slept in the next room to Miss Warren, and was often in her bedroom when she was ill in bed. She remembered on one occasion an inkstand being upset on a chair in Miss Warren's bedroom, and her mother told her Walter had done it, and he was a naughty body. On another occasion her mistress said Walter had not a candle, and she had taken hers up to him, which would be found in his room. Her mother had often spoken to Miss Warren about the boy, and said to her once, "Ma'am, you were once very very kind, but now you are ruining my boy by giving him so much money." She was in the room on one occasion when she heard Miss Warren say, "Walter was the apple of her eye, and she would sooner loose her right eye and spoil her good looks than part with him."

Harriet Howard, mother of the prisoner, said the prosecutrix behaved very basely to her boy. She (witness) went into her service on October 19, 1871, and remained one year and seven months. After she had been there some months, she went up to Miss Warren's drawing-room and said the boy was being spoilt, what should she do; and she asked Miss Warren to get him another place. Miss Warren said if he mixed with a lot of base servants he would be ruined. Witness said he could not do worse than he was doing there. On June 4, 1872, another circumstance occurred. He had a concertina, and he went out two or three times in the morning, and she thought she would go and see where he went. She found him playing his concertina to a girl in a tobacconist's. She went to Miss Warren and said, "Where do you think I found Walter?" and she said to him, "You naughty boy, Walter; why did you go there?" She asked Walter who introduced him to the place, and he said the butler, who was discharged in twelve hours from then. On another occasion she was called up to the drawing-room, and Miss Warren said, "Walter seems very ill." Witness said she did not know of it. Miss Warren said, "He says he has fits." Witness replied that she never knew him to have a fit. Miss Warren said she was out riding with Lady Mary Howard, and told her the boy was ill. Lady Mary Howard said the boy perhaps had worms, and Miss Warren asked her if her children ever had worms. She replied that it was customary for children to have worms. Miss Warren asked her if any of her husband's family had a tape-worm, and she told that her husband's sister had a tape-worm. Miss Warren grasped her hand, and then said "Thank God, now we know what is the matter with Walter—(laughter)—he must have advice, for it is a very dreadful disease." It was Miss Warren's wish that witness should take bread-and-milk up to the boy in the morning at eight o'clock On one occasion when she went up the boy wanted a button on his shirt, and she said he was a tiresome boy. He went to Miss Warren with the shirt in his hand, and said, "Miss Warren, put a button on my shirt." Miss Warren gave him a needle and thread, and called out to her, commanding her to take some bread-and-milk up to the boy every morning at eight. She told her that she had been up to ask what he would like, and had some soup for him downstairs. She was much upset, and went afterwards to lie down on the couch in the back drawing-room, when Miss Warren came in followed by Walter in his trousers, shirt, and slippers. Miss Warren then said, "Good God, Mrs. Howard! what does this mean?" and told her to go down to the kitchen. On the 4th of July she called on Miss Warren as her son and herself had seen him in bad company. She told Miss Warren that she was giving him money and ruining him; she should take him to the Marquis of Townshend or to the Earl of Shaftesbury, or some benevolent person, to see what could be done with him and she said she had never asked Miss Warren for £100 under a threat that she would expose her. She had seen Walter put his arms round Miss Warren and kiss and cuddle her, and call her his dear and his darling. That took place continually. There was no truth in the remark that she had threatened to expose Miss Warren. She once said to Miss Warren that if she would give her £100 she would take the boy away and put him to a school.

Frederick Howard was then called, and he deposed finding his brother Walter in Stanhope-street on the 5th of July. He took him to Miss Warren, and told her he had found him in bad company. Walter said on that occasion that he had not been to any doctor, and she knew that very well. Neither had he any worm. Witness told her that the worm would very soon be cured if she did not give him so much money. He knew that his brother did not go to any doctor. In reply to the foreman of the jury, he said that he had told Miss Warren that his brother did not go to a doctor three weeks before he brought him from Stanhope-street.

Mr. Williams then proceeded to refer to the evidence he had brought forward in support of his case. He did not desire to go over the same ground that he did on the previous day, but he wished to point out the difference between the prosecution and the defence. The prosecution had brought this woman before them, and had brought no one to corroborate her evidence. On the contrary, the defence had brought forward every one who could be brought forward. The jury would be asked to whitewash this woman, that was the reason why the charge was brought. Looking at the case in another way, who was the most to blame, the boy of eleven, or eleven to fifteen, or the woman of sixty-five—the mature age of sixty-five—the very mature age of sixty-five? Who was most to be injured, the woman who, if she gas guilty of what she had admitted, ought never to have been in the society in which she moved, or the boy who had, through her means, been allowed to roam the streets and get into bad company, with plenty of money in his pocket? He hoped the jury would acquit him, and would not consent to whitewash a woman who, if tried by a jury of her own sex, would not be admitted into the society of any woman who was spotless and virtuous. With these observations he left the matter in the hands of the jury.

After two female servants had given evidence testifying that the boy's mother had made use of the expressions that she had never seen any impropriety between her son and Miss Warren and only wished she had, Mr. Besley rose to reply for the prosecution, and in so doing observed that there was no doubt the real charge was that Miss Warren had carnal knowledge of this boy and in order to clear herself she had procured the letter alluded to in the evidence; and if they said that the boy was innocent they stamped with their judgment all these charges which had been put forward by the defence. Before the minute facts were gone into it would be well to go over general facts. The mother had said that the boy was eleven years of age before he went into the service of Miss Warren. If the jury gave attention to all the matters alleged against the prosecutrix they would find that everything alleged against her was trivial. The boy entered the lady's service in February, 1870, at the age of eleven and a half. According to the account for the defence from October, 1871, the boy had been receiving large sums of money and was, as it were, master of the house. He could not believe that anything had been stated damaging to the character of the lady. The only reason why she wanted whitewashing was because she had had so much dirt thrown at her. The fits took place long before his journey to Richmond and he thought it showed precocity of mind—not precocity of mind produced by a designing women, but precocity of mind produced by mixing in bad company—that the boy should stimulate fits to obtain the compassion of his mistress. In the books there was no flowing out of moneys till the illness was stimulated before August, 1872, directly he was at Richmond. They had the fact that Adams, the butler, was hurried away long before the Richmond affair for introducing the boy into bad company. The boy invented the story that the servants were combined to admit burglars, and Miss Warren believed him. Miss Warren was not contradicted on any point. It was a dreadful thing that a lady should be so misled, but when they found that all the servants were denounced and supplanted by the relatives of this boy, it destroyed the suggestion that she had any desire for acting improperly with the boy. If she had, would she have introduced the boy's mother into the house? The people who were in the house continually were not all called. If they could not say anything more than had been said by those who were called, he could understand why they had not been called. Now, as time was limited, he came down to August, 1872. Up to that time the boy had been spoilt. No doubt they had heard of single ladies of her age taking as pets cats, dogs, and parrots, and it was under the same idea that this boy was taken. Miss Warren not having any idea that so much wickedness could lurk under such an innocent exterior. At Richmond the boy got his mistress to let him go for a ride, and then he invented the story about Dr. Baker, for the purpose—childlike—of getting a holiday, a little money, and a journey down to Richmond. As to the suggestion that there was any impropriety of conduct at Richmond, it was the mere "baseless fabric of a vision." With regard to the observation made by the mother, that she had never seen any impropriety between her son and his mistress, and she only wished she had—that was a remarkable expression, about on a par with the statement about the £100 which was so glibly passed over as having been asked for for sending the boy to school. Referring to the witness Farnden, he said it was absurd to imagine that a person like Farnden had been employed by Miss Warren to write the false letter. The letter could have been written for no motive; the lady could have got it done without trusting herself to the boy; she could have obtained the letter from some other source; and the reason why his friend had been so particular with the witness Farnden was because he saw if it was proved that Farnden wrote the letter at the suggestion of the boy, in the presence of Gus, his theory about the connivance of Miss Warren would fail. There could be no doubt that the boy received the two cheques on July 5 before he was brought in by his brother from Stanhope-street. These Howards were in the house, begged to stay in the house, and asked for shelter, and these were the people who denied that the housemaid and cook said that that the mother had stated she wished she had seen impropriety between them, but she had not. In the course of his remarks the learned counsel dwelt upon minor details, the musical performances of both sides, the singing about the house of a music-hall song, which was not supposed to have any reference to the lady herself, and again the writing out of the song, "The last Rose of Summer," the words of which could not be taken exception to by the most refined. He alluded also to the boy being under the table, in which he could not see any act of indecency—the boy was twelve years of age. With references to the improper expressions, they came from the boy and not from her; and he could not imagine any body of men blasting her character from the evidence which had been placed before them. After further referring to the evidence, he trusted he had not omitted any of the facts; and unless they went to the length of saying that the prosecutrix had carnal knowledge of the prisoner, and had contrived to get the letter written to screen the matter from her friends, they could not acquit the prisoner.

The learned Judge, in summing up, said that the prisoner was indicted for obtaining money under false pretences. Firstly, the jury would have to say that there was false pretence; secondly, whether the prosecutrix parted with her money owing to the false pretence set up. If that was so, in strictness of law that would be sufficient; but in applying the law the jury would have to exercise their common sense. In the dealings of life every one was presumed to use the senses which nature had given him, and it was necessary to exercise their judgment upon the character of the fraud and the nature of the person upon whom the fraud had been committed. They had to think whether the prosecutrix was of week mind or not, the passive acceptance of the fraud by her being a matter for their after consideration, and to discover whether prosecutrix was liable to be imposed upon by the prisoner they should look to the conduct of the prosecutrix as regards the general rules of life. Unless the prosecutrix was imposed upon there was no fraud. The case showed the truth of the proverb that "truth was stranger than fiction." A page was very different to ordinary servants in a household, and had to attend more closely upon his mistress than any servant other than a lady's maid. This particular page was undoubtedly admitted to all sorts of familiarities, but she was old enough to be his grandmother, and no familiarity could reflect any discredit upon her while the boy was at the early age of eleven or twelve years. The learned judge then referred to the supposed attempt at burglary. It was suggested that the boy had been brought down to sleep by the side of his mistress's room, but the jury would say whether there would have been any impropriety in having so young a boy sleeping in the room next here. There was no question that the mistress was treating the boy in a very kind and confidential way, and when all the servants were got rid of, his family were brought in to supply their places. The jury would gather from those witnesses that they were jealous and annoyed, at the boy—their youngest brother—being above them, and having money to pay them. Mrs Howard had stated that she was discharged because she made a complaint as to the way in which her son was treated. Miss Warren stated that she was discharged because she had her children in the house. For what reason she was discharged was immaterial. The fact that she did complain was true; and though they were all in the house for some long time, yet none of them came into the box and deposed to any actual impropriety. If that was so, then they had to grapple with the actual facts. The conduct of Miss Warren, as admitted by herself, would have to be sifted by the jury. At eleven and a-half years many of those familiarities took place, and the jury had to say whether they thought them very wrong. Would anybody thing much of her kissing the boy? Was it not very likely that, being very familiar with the boy at eleven and a-half years of age, she should continue that till the boy was thirteen? But he had to ask them what the consequences would be to a boy who was so treated, petted, and trusted, and allowed to lord it over the house? Was anything more probable than that the boy should lose his head under the circumstances, and when boys lost their heads, did they not do most impudent things? The observation about putting his hands under her clothes was, perhaps, the mere impudent remark of a cheeky boy. It is necessary for them to consider, on looking at the circumstances, what were the conditions under which they lived at first. After going over the evidence at some length, he pointed out that the prosecutrix had sworn that she believed the boy, and it was for them to consider if she could reasonably and fairly believe it. The answer was—and he was almost sorry that such a defence had been set up—that an improper connection subsisted between the prosecutrix and the page, and that the whole affair of the doctors was a blind. They would have to say whether this was borne out by the evidence. The word corruption might have been used in two senses, either mentally or bodily. The mother had not been asked by either counsel what she meant by that word. If the mother intended to impute corruption to the child's morals, then it was to be considered whether this charge was made before any real motive appeared for the making of the charge, or whether the mother meant that the boy was ruined by having too much money. They had the strange fact to deal with, that after she had been told by the boy that he had not gone to the doctors, and when she must have known that he had defrauded her of a large sum of money, she gave him £2; then she said that she was vexed at doing so. They would have to say whether the money was given by the prosecutrix out of generosity or through a premeditated arrangement with the prisoner. In either case the jury had a very difficult matter to deal with; and they would also have to consider whether any feeling of jealousy actuated the prosecutrix in bringing this charge, after hearing that the boy was going to America with a girl.

After the jury had been in consultation above an hour they stated that they could not agree to a verdict. The judge, therefore, remitted the case to the next sessions for Middlesex, and the prisoner was liberated on bail.

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PICKINGS FROM PUNCH
OF AUGUST 23.

'TWIXT two Latin races small difference is plain;
There's fusion in France, and confusion in Spain.

MALAPROPIANA.

Mrs. Malaprop, good soul! proposes to distribute tracts among teetotallers, who, she regrets to hear, are living in a state of spiritual destitution.

SUCH FANTASTIC TRICKS.

His Holiness says, that "what men do in the way of pilgrimage is done in the sight of the angels." Pope Shakspeare said it before Pope Pius, with an addition about men doing certain things that make the angels use their pocket-handkerchiefs.

"THE GARB OF OLD GAUL."

Young Laird (to newly-appointed footman)—"Well, Donald, how do you like trousers?"

Donald (heretofore a Gillie, who had never worn anything but kilts)—"Aweel, sir, I find 'em vera 'ncomfortable aboot the sleeves!"

"SPEAK FOR YOURSELF!"

Jack (why has a neat leg and foot)—"I say, Tom, don't you think *knickerbockers* would be a very sensible sort of costume for the kind of trip you and I propose?"

Tom (who is without these advantages)—"Yes—but not for two old fogies like you and me!"

HOPEFUL.

M. Henri Rochefort had been sent to New Caledonia. If it's anything like Old Caledonia, there's a fair chance of his coming "Bock agen." By the way, as a conundrum when M. Rochefort once more sits on the Boulevards, with his modest glass of malt liquor before him, what, in Old Caledonian language, will he say? Evidently (*vide supra*) "*Bock* agen."

SOMETHING TO SPEAK ABOUT.

Authentic statistics of the herring fishery would be acceptable to an economical philosopher, who is preparing a paper intended for the entertainment of one of the Associations about to assemble in comic sections. What he particularly wants to get at, among the circumstances of herring-capture, is the net profit.

"HER MAJESTY'S SERVANTS."
(BEHIND THE SCENES.)

Confidential Friend—"I tell you, William, you *must* strengthen your company for next season."

Country Manager—"I've done it, dear boy! I've taken Bob out of 'First Robber'; I mean to change the cast all round; I'm 'doubling' a part myself; and we'll revive 'The Quaker' for an afterpiece."

THE SCHOOL TREAT.

Young Lady (to Little Girl)—"My dear, what's your name?"

Little Girl—"Eh?"

Young Lady—"What's your name, my dear?"

Little Girl—"O, we didn't come here to say our Catechism! We came to play and enjoy ourselves. Come along, Alice, and have a donkey ride!"

FLIPPANT FAIR ONES.

Professor Reinkens has consecrated Missionary Bishop for the Old Catholics of Germany by Bishop Heykamp, of Daventer, and assistants. The priest Rinkel, of Kromenie, has likewise been consecrated Bishop of Hasrlem. Thus the Old Catholics seem to be successfully organising themselves in Germany and Holland. Are they likely to increase and multiply? That remains to be seen; but in the meanwhile, there are a great many silly girls who say that they never will marry an Old Catholic.

THE OFFICIAL PARADISE.

When the Right Honourable and Amiable Gentleman, who was President at the Board of Works, and is Judge-Advocate-General, first entered on the duties of his former office, he made, it will be recollected, a speech, wherein, amongst other negative qualifications for the performance of them, the advantage of being no market-gardener was one which he claim credit for. In the capacity, to use a questionable expression, which Mr. Ayrton has vacated, he is succeeded by Mr. Adam. If worthy of his name, whether he prove to be an Æolite or no, Adam will at any rate be a gardener.

THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION (FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.)

The Wife—"Rufus, I can bear this no longer! My rights as a wife, my duties as a mother, compel me to speak out! *You* know what I mean—*which is it to be?*"

The Husband—"'*Which is it to be,*' Wilhelmina?"

The Wife—"Yes! *Which is it to be?* Either decide once for all, and immediately, or leave all choice in the matter to me!"

The Husband (after mature reflection)—"Wilhelmina, I adopt the latter alternative! *Yours* the choice, *yours* the consequent responsibility! The only conditions I make are these:—*It* must not be far,—*it* must not be dear,—*it* must not be dull,—*it* must not be vulgar, and there must be no Nigger Minstrels!

NOTICES.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

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IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L.S.
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